That which is claimed is:

1. A method to reduce immune tolerance in a subject comprising administering a composition to the subject to reduce recruitment of tolerance-inducing antigen-presenting cells (APCs) or their precursors to a site of APC recruitment in the subject.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the tolerance-inducing APCs express elevated levels of indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase (IDO).

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the subject is human.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the composition comprises a compound that blocks the interaction between a biological signal present at the site of APC recruitment and a protein expressed on the surface of the tolerance-inducing antigen-presenting cells (APCs) or their precursors.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the biological signal present at the site of APC recruitment comprises mip-3α.

6. The method of claim 4, wherein the protein expressed on the surface of the tolerance-inducing antigen-presenting cells (APCs) or their precursors comprises a chemokine receptor.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the chemokine receptor comprises CCR6.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein the compound comprises an antibody to CCR6.

9. The method of claim 7, wherein the compound comprises a CCR6 antagonist.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein the site of APC recruitment comprises a tumor.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein the site of APC recruitment comprises a site of infection.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the site of infection comprises infection by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

13. The method of claim 1, wherein the site of APC recruitment comprises lymphoid tissue.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the site of APC recruitment comprises lymphoid tissue draining a tumor.

15. The method of claim 13, wherein the site of APC recruitment comprises lymphoid tissue draining a site of infection.

16. A method to reduce immune tolerance to a tumor in a subject comprising administering a composition to the subject to reduce recruitment of tolerance-inducing antigen-presenting cells (APCs) or their precursors to a tumor and/or a tumor draining lymph node in the subject.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the subject is human.

18. The method of claim 16, wherein the composition comprises a compound that reduces binding of a ligand to a chemokine receptor expressed on the surface of the tolerance-inducing antigen-presenting cells (APCs) or their precursors.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein the ligand comprises mip-3α.

20. The method of claim 18, wherein the chemokine receptor comprises CCR6.

21. A method to identify a compound for reducing recruitment of tolerance-inducing antigen-presenting cells (APCs) or their precursors to a signal for APC recruitment comprising measuring whether the compound reduces migration of tolerance-inducing APCs or their precursors towards a biological signal for APC recruitment.

22. The method of claim 21, further comprising the steps of:

(a) identifying tolerance-inducing antigen-presenting cells (APCs) that express levels of indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase (IDO) enzyme activity sufficient to suppress proliferation of T cells;

(b) identifying at least one of the biological signals that recruits tolerance-inducing APCs;

(c) adding a test compound; and

(d) measuring whether the compound reduces migration of the identified tolerance-inducing APCs to the identified signal for APC recruitment.

23. The method of claim 22, further comprising determining the identity of at least one protein present on the surface of the tolerance-inducing APCs.

24. The method of claim 22, further comprising determining whether the at least one protein present on the surface of the tolerance-inducing APCs binds to the identified signal for APC recruitment.

25. The method of claim 23, wherein the protein present on the surface of the tolerance-inducing APCs comprises a chemokine receptor.

26. The method of claim 25, wherein the chemokine receptor comprises CCR6.

27. The method of claim 26, wherein the signal for biological recruitment comprises mip-3α.

28. The method of claim 26, wherein the compound comprises an antibody to CCR6.

29. The method of claim 26, wherein the compound comprises a CCR6 antagonist.

30. The method of claim 21, wherein the compound for reducing recruitment of tolerance-inducing antigen-presenting cells (APCs) or their precursors to a signal for APC recruitment at least partially inhibits binding of a ligand that causes recruitment to a chemokine receptor expressed on the surface of the tolerance-inducing antigen-presenting cells (APCs) or their precursors.

31. The method of claim 21, further comprising testing the ability of the compound to inhibit migration of tolerance-inducing antigen-presenting cells (APCs) or their precursors to a tumor draining lymph node.

32. A composition to reduce immune tolerance in a subject comprising a compound that reduces recruitment of tolerance-inducing antigen-presenting cells (APCs) or their precursors to a site of APC recruitment in a subject.

33. The composition of claim 32, further comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

34. The composition of claim 32, wherein the tolerance-inducing APCs express elevated levels of indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase (IDO).

35. The composition of claim 32, wherein the subject is human.

36. The composition of claim 32, wherein the composition comprises a compound that blocks the interaction between a biological signal present at the site of APC recruitment and a protein expressed on the surface of the tolerance-inducing antigen-presenting cells (APCs) or their precursors.

37. The composition of claim 32, wherein the compound reduces binding of a ligand present at the site of APC recruitment to a chemokine receptor expressed on the surface of the tolerance-inducing antigen-presenting cells (APCs) or their precursors.

38. The composition of claim 37, wherein the ligand comprises mip-3α.

39. The composition of claim 37, wherein the chemokine receptor comprises CCR6.

40. The composition of claim 39, wherein the compound comprises a protein that binds to CCR6.

41. The composition of claim 39, wherein the compound comprises an antibody to CCR6.

42. The composition of claim 39, wherein the compound comprises a CCR6 antagonist.

43. The composition of claim 32, wherein the site of APC recruitment comprises a tumor.

44. The composition of claim 32, wherein the site of APC recruitment comprises lymphoid tissue.

45. The composition of claim 32, wherein the site of APC recruitment comprises a site of infection.

46. The composition of claim 32, wherein the site of infection comprises infection by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).